

New-York Daily Tribune

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the City of Baltimore and the Belgian we have five days later news from Europe. The English Parliament was to be dissolved on July 6, and writs for new elections were at once to be issued. The House of Lords, after a long debate, has rejected the Roman Catholic Oaths bill.

Lord Brougham, in an address to the Social Science Association, reviewed the important law reforms of the present session, and, advertising to the coming election and the discussions taking place on the question of an extension of the franchise, he stated that he did not agree with those who were alarmed at the extension of the right of voting for fear of new voters coming in and swamping those who were already voters.

It is positively stated that the Italian Cabinet has rejected the conditions demanded by Pius IX. with regard to the appointment of Bishops to the Italian sees. It is, however, probable that the negotiations have not been finally broken off.

GENERAL NEWS.

The fifty dollars State bounty returned to New-York soldiers entitled to it by reason of having enlisted between July 1st and September 6, 1862, in certain regiments, is now being paid by the Paymaster-General at Albany and the Acting Assistant Paymaster-General at New-York.

Miss Sylvia Ann Howland, the wealthiest lady in New-England, died there on Sunday of last week, aged 59. Her income for last year was taxed on \$185,000, her whole estate being valued at about \$2,000,000. She gave away in legacies about \$1,000,000.

The Masons of the State of Texas met in Houston on the 15th ult., and in an address to the Masons of the State, counseling obedience to the law, cheerful submission to the authorities, and disclaiming all insubordination or riotous conduct.

The notorious Larry McDonald, the alleged originator of the plot to destroy this city by fire, has been admitted to bail at Toronto in the sum of \$1,000. He, together with Cleary, Young and Blackman, are to be tried on the 9th of October.

The town of Franklin, Louisiana, was recently sacked by a party of freebooters, and five United States Treasury agents, who went into the interior of the country in search of Rebel cotton, are supposed to have been murdered by them.

The bills consequent upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, including those for decorating public buildings and those for the funeral, have all been delivered to Secretary Harlan. Their aggregate is but a trifle over \$25,000.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called on Saturday for 2 p. m., to request his Honor the Mayor to convene the Board of Health. At the hour stated there not being a quorum the Board adjourned.

Major-General Smith has revoked the special order suspending the municipal government of Memphis, and placing the city under military provisional control, and has restored the city to the civil authorities.

The Petersburg Express says the month of June was the hottest experienced in Virginia for many years. During 30 days the thermometer did not fall below 65, and most of the time it was among the nineties.

It is expected that Gen. Hooker will not take charge of the Department of the East until the last of the present month. No orders have yet been received in this city in relation to the contemplated change.

The largest cargo of coal that ever crossed the Atlantic, 1,767 tons, arrived at Boston, a few days since, from Newcastle, England, consigned to the Boston Gas Company, when it cost about \$20,000.

An order has been issued by the Secretary of War commanding all officers and enlisted men on detached service, and absent from duty, to immediately return to their respective commands.

The Washington Chronicle brands as ridiculously false the statement that Secretary Seward has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President. It is thought that Jeff. Davis will be soon tried for complicity in the assassination, new proofs having recently come into possession of the authorities.

The number of National Banks now in operation is 1,410, with a total capital of \$56,330,250. Two new banks were authorized last week.

Pierre Soule, late of Louisiana, has opened a new office in the City of Mexico. He has lived, the past year, on a plantation near Puebla.

The steam corvette Madawaska, of 3,281 tons (old measurement), and pierced to carry 17 guns, was successfully launched from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Saturday.

The colored citizens of Vicksburg held a mass meeting on the 19th ult., and passed resolutions in favor of enfranchising the negroes of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. William Welbach of No. 196 East Eleventh-st. was accidentally drowned while bathing on Friday evening in the dock at the head of Avenue C.

Gen. Braxton Bragg of the late "Confederate States Army" is now at the St. Charles House, New-Orleans. It is said he is anxious to retire to private life.

Daniel E. Edwards, one of the Adams Express messengers, was drowned in the Miami River, at Harrison, Ohio, on the evening of the 4th.

On Saturday morning Mr. Frederick Sifferth of No. 253 Stanton-st. went to the roof of his dwelling and shot himself through the head.

Memphis is making an effort to repair the railroad connecting that city with Granada, Miss., and the rails of the interior of that State.

shares opened dull at the Board, but after the call prices of all stocks, with the exception of Erie, improved, and the market was buoyant. Later in the day the market reacted on sales to realize, but closed strong. Money continues easy at 4 1/2 per cent, with occasional transactions at 3 3/4 per cent. The supply of loanable funds is on the increase, and may be expected to continue for some time to come.

President Johnson received a deputation on Saturday from Virginia, whose object was to induce him to amend that article of the Amnesty Proclamation which excluded persons worth \$20,000 from its benefits. The interview was an animated one, and the deputies must certainly have gone home wiser than they came, for they were favored with a very frank and full exposition of the President's estimate of the class to which they belong. A report of the conversation will be found in our telegraphic column.

AN APPEAL TO CONSERVATIVES NORTH AND SOUTH.

The pressing, overshadowing need of our whole country is PEACE—not a mere cessation of wasting, burning, killing, but a hearty accord between diverse sections and classes, and content in the hearts of our people. Impoverished and heavily burdened by four years of most destructive, exhausting war, we need the devotion of all our intellect and energies, our mind and muscle, to repairing, rebuilding, planting, tilling, and the creation of all kinds of material wealth. It is too late to grow much except Food this year; but we ought next year to produce more Cotton, Rice, Sugar, and Naval Stores, as well as more Wheat, Corn, Cheese, Butter, Pork, Beef, &c., &c., than ever before. To this end, we need to close up the sterile agitations and soothe to rest the political passions which so recently plunged us into the abyss of Civil War. We need a comprehensive adjustment of our late differences, which shall encourage every inhabitant of our country to work and earn and save in the assured conviction that his right to the fruits of his industry is perfectly secured—that there is none to molest or make him afraid.

Yet to-day grave disabilities and penalties impend over a large proportion of the Southern Whites, because of their complicity in the late Rebellion; while the Blacks without exception, with their right even to themselves but partially, reluctantly admitted, are about to pass afresh under the dominion of laws and authorities which regard them as inferiors and dependants of the more fortunate race, by whom they are to be governed, judged and employed. Up to this hour, there is no Southern State in which they are, or seem likely to be, allowed any voice in framing or executing the laws which they are required to obey, and on which all their rights of person and property must depend. Even in loyal Free Tennessee, their testimony against Whites is not admitted in the Courts; their children are excluded from the only common schools that are provided; and those children may be torn from them and bound out to White taskmasters without a semblance of justice or reason. If a people so situated are free, then our fathers had egregiously when they charged George III. with depriving them of their liberties.

The Blacks are to-day Four Millions of our people. Torn from their ancestral homes by violence, brought hither by Whites for the advantage and profit of Whites exclusively, they have resolved to abide in the land of their birth, which their toil and sweat have done so much to subvert and enrich. They are too many to be expelled, and they will not voluntarily go. Shall they remain as freemen or as serfs? Shall they have a voice in the Government? or shall they be governed wholly by others? What have they ever done or said that proves them less fit for or less worthy of the ballot than are those by whom they were hunted through the streets of our City in July, 1863?

Do you urge that they are ignorant? If no other ignorant persons were enfranchised, that might be a plausible objection. Neither they nor any one for them asks that they be exempt from any restriction whereby White ignorance, vagrancy or vice, is excluded from the electoral body. Say that all voters must read—that they must pay a tax, or possess some property—and we are content, so that you do not throw obstacles in the way of their acquiring the intelligence or substance you thus prescribe. All that is asked for them is free and fair opportunity.

But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, in the great struggle just ended, the Blacks have been loyal to the Union—that they have done what they could for the National cause—that more than Two Hundred Thousand of them have shouldered arms in its behalf. Had they thus ranged themselves on the other side, it is not possible that their late masters would now insist on their exclusion from political rights. If they shall now be excluded, it will be because they have prayed and hoped, have struggled and fought, for the Union. It would seem that the coarsest and commonest sense of decency would constrain White Unionists to insist that they should not be thus punished for opposing the Rebellion.

There are two or three States in which the Blacks are a majority of the entire People—are nearly or quite all the People who have not willingly given aid and comfort to the Rebellion. In still other States, they are a majority of the adult males. In all the South, they are a large third of the People living to-day. They are to be represented in Congress (the House) by some twenty-five Members. Those members, it is claimed, they shall have no voice in electing; they are to be chosen by the votes of Whites lately in revolt against the Union. In practice, every ex-Rebel in the South is to have two votes in Congress, while the great mass of the steadfastly loyal Southerners are to have no votes at all. And this is called Reconstruction!

If a great engineer were required to throw a dam across the Niagara River just above the Falls, whereby to raise the level of Lake Erie six or eight feet, he would probably report that, with men enough, money enough, the job could be done. But ask him to guarantee that this dam should stand a thousand years, and he would probably tell you that the damming of so mighty a current was a stupendous undertaking—that such a volume of rushing water

must ultimately prove irresistible—that its triumph was only a question of time.

Ask a Stephenson or Brunel to reproduce either the Pyramids of Egypt, and he would only need to know that your purse was long enough—he could guarantee all the rest. But ask him to reverse one of those Pyramids—to present it poised on its apex instead of its base—and he must either be a very great genius or still greater fool who would make the attempt. And, even if he should evince the requisite hardihood, he would be bound to tell you that the very first earthquake would undo his achievement. The fundamental laws of the universe utterly refuse to be permanently set at defiance.

It is possible now to make a combination, North and South, strong enough to place the Blacks of the South under the heel of those who persist in believing—at least, in asserting—that God made them for slaves, and that slaves in some sort they must ever remain. There are politicians who see in this combination a strong probability of two or three Presidential triumphs—two or three four-year terms of victory and spoils. We do not urge that their calculation is mistaken. With "Down with Niggers and Nigger-worshippers!" as a party-cry, it is quite possible that a combination of Rebels, Copperheads and drift-wood might be formed strong enough to carry the country. But look at its inevitable effects:

1. Four Millions of Southern People, thoroughly and finally alienated from the governing class in their section, and looking solely to the North for justice, protection, and the recognition of their manhood. Profoundly dissatisfied, apprehensive, unquiet, and possessed by a conviction that the Union fairly owed them the establishment and vindication of their rights as men and citizens, they would form a powerful element of Southern society, but neither quiet nor safe.

2. By the existing laws of the land, no person who has given voluntary support or aid to the Rebellion can be a Member of Congress or hold any Federal office. No pardon or other act within the power of the President can affect the validity or efficacy of these laws until Congress shall see fit to repeal them. Until they shall have been repealed, no person who has ever aided the Rebellion can take his seat and vote in Congress without the most flagrant perjury. And these laws will not be repealed while the loyal Blacks of the South are left writhing under the feet of the ex-Rebels. There are Members enough chosen to the Congress that assembles next December to render this a moral certainty. And this is but a sample of the disabilities to be removed, the penalties to be remitted, by conciliatory action based on mutual good will.

We appeal, then, to true Conservatives, North and South, for prompt and cordial consultation and effort with intent to close the new abyss that yawns before us—to close it before passions are aroused that statesmanship cannot overcome. UNIVERSAL AMNESTY—UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—these are the obvious bases of an adjustment honorable and beneficial alike to the North and the South. Oblivion for the past—enfranchisement and opportunity for the future—why should not all be united in a cause so sure to bless and honor all? And what policy is entitled to be commended as conservative if not one that secures all rights and remits all penalties, inciting all our people to rivalry in fraternal efforts to erect from the ashes and ruins of our bloody strife a nobler, grander fabric of prosperity than the world has ever known?

THE FOLLIES OF THE FOURTH.

We are just beginning to get a fair idea of what it cost the country to celebrate the last Fourth of July, not in lucre, but in lives and limbs. The newspapers from all parts of the land are bringing us depressing tidings of homicides, of houses burned, of gunners killed by their own guns, of broken bones, of casualties in dreadful profusion and variety. We are the most impetuously festive people in the world. It may be undignified to speak of "going it with a rush," or of "going it with a looseness," but these vulgar and colloquial phrases can alone adequately express the velocity and abandonment of our merry-making. Upon other days of the year the railway companies conspire with reckless switch-tenders to help the community upon its way to another and a calmer world; but upon the Fourth of July, we, ourselves, mount the locomotive and rush rapidly into the jaws of destruction. Dreadful bells ring us from our propriety; inopportune explosions communicate the mania to our horses; fireworks stimulate in the evening the frenzies of the morning; cocktails, smashes, juleps, slings and punches keep up the conflagration; great crowds of jostling men, of weary women and of frightened and feverish children eat what they should not eat, drink what they should not drink, stand where they should not stand, and move on when safety requires them to remain stationary. The daring sage who, for the entertainment of his fellow-creatures, escapes from the turmoil in a balloon, alone enjoys a philosophical composure. We can imagine him, as the last notes of the detonation below reach him, throwing out his sand-bags with joyous alacrity, and wondering whether they are as mad in the moon which he is approaching as they are in the world from which he is soaring. The doctors tell us gravely that all this noise is fatal to their patients, and that we must add to the long list of those who are killed by gunpowder, another and a tolerably long one of those who are killed by clamor and confusion.

Something of the intemperance of our celebration must undoubtedly be attributed to the season. If the Congress had but postponed its Declaration, and taken leave of George the Third upon the 1st of December; our anniversary might then have been as quietly domestic, as full of gentle influences, as moderate and sensible in its merriment, as Christmas or New-Year's day. Paterfamilias and Materfamilias would have kept it with their children by the fire-side, while the boisterous and excessive classes would have been obliged to retire to retirement over their porter-pot, to cloister them-

selves in the gin-shops, and to do their medium of murder after a private and select fashion. The July weather, which permits everybody to be out of doors, and which, in fact, makes it uncomfortable for anybody to remain within doors, is a great breeder of license.

It is hardly to be expected now that, while the Fourth of July is celebrated at all, the mode of its celebration will be materially changed. The guns and drums and trumpets and blunderbusses and thunders are all traditional; and long after we are in our graves, there will be the annual burly-burly, stench and explosion. We have noticed, however, a feature of the commemoration this year which we cannot but regard as encouraging. We allude to the increasing number of observances in the small towns and in rural localities. These have usually been of a very pleasant and praiseworthy description—simple and inexpensive, yet sufficiently attractive to keep the population from rushing to the cities to spend the money needed at home—taking the form of floral festivals, of picnics, of musical entertainments, and of short and spirited addresses. Such celebrations are sure to be cleanly, quiet and decorous, and are calculated to give a great deal of innocent gratification to all classes, to the old and the young, the rich and the poor—to all, indeed, whose tastes are unperverted. We can speak of many of these festivities in terms of unqualified praise; and we trust that they will every year become more and more numerous. We speak of them now, while the recollection of their pleasure must be fresh in the minds of many of our readers; and because we know that home attractions which will save the cities from an intolerable and demoralizing influx of sight-seers and pleasure-seekers, will amply repay all the trouble and expense which they may occasion.

MARYLAND.

The World complains that THE TRIBUNE does not argue with it the Maryland question; and, for a wonder, the complaint has a basis of truth. We are only anxious to state the Maryland question—to clear it of all that is irrelevant and non-essential, and let the public see it as it is. Here is its essence:

1. There was in 1864 a formidable minority of the People of Maryland who were, in heart and act, traitors not merely to the Union but to their State. They had sent Arnold Elzey, Bradley T. Johnson, Harry Gilmore, Marshal Kane, and thousands more such, into the Rebel armies fighting to divide and destroy our country; and they were constantly sending recruits to those armies, with all manner of munitions and supplies smuggled across the Potomac into the Rebel lines. They chose to be represented in Congress by such men as Ben. G. Harris. THE WORLD holds that these traitors were still morally and legally Maryland electors under her Union State Government. THE TRIBUNE denies it.

2. The World maintains that a Constitutional Convention, chosen by the People of Maryland to revise their State Constitution, had no right to prescribe an oath of loyalty, intended to keep these traitors from voting. THE TRIBUNE is on the opposite side of that question.

3. Reverdy Johnson wrote an elaborate letter calculated and intended to encourage these traitors to take the oath falsely in order to vote in spite of their treason and in defiance of the Convention. THE WORLD, in a sneaking, underhand way, backs that opinion, while its correspondent "C" stands square up to its defense. THE TRIBUNE considers every Secessionist who followed that advice perjured, and Reverdy Johnson an inciter of perjury.

—These are all the matters in issue, and we decline to argue them. We would as soon argue with the burglar breaking into our window at midnight—with the thief who had his hand on our pocket-book. We cannot countenance suborners of perjury and abettors of treason in the conceit that the morality of their conduct is a legitimate subject of controversy. All we can do in the premises is to set forth their position, with our dissent therefrom, as clearly as may be; and, having done so in the case in hand, we have nothing to add.

FOOTE'S LETTER.

Mr. Henry S. Foote, sometime U. S. Senator from Mississippi, more recently Rebel Senator from Tennessee, and writing now from Montreal, publishes a letter concerning the Rebel report of the treatment of Union prisoners, which we printed and commented on last week. The material portion of Mr. Foote's letter is as follows:

"Touching the Congressional report referred to I have this to say: A month or two anterior to the date of said report I learned, from a government officer of respectability, that the prisoners of war then confined in and about Richmond were suffering severely for want of provisions. He told me further that it was manifest to him that a systematic scheme was on foot for subjecting these unfortunate men to starvation; that the Commissary-General, Mr. Northing (a most wicked and heartless wretch), had ordered a communication to Mr. Siddons, the Secretary of War, proposing to withhold meat altogether from military prisoners then in custody, and to give them nothing but bread and vegetables, and that Mr. Siddons had forwarded the document to the President, and had ordered a communication to Mr. Siddons, the Secretary of War, proposing to withhold meat altogether from military prisoners then in custody, and to give them nothing but bread and vegetables, and that Mr. Siddons had forwarded the document to the President, and had ordered a communication to Mr. Siddons, the Secretary of War, proposing to withhold meat altogether from military prisoners then in custody, and to give them nothing but bread and vegetables, and that Mr. Siddons had forwarded the document to the 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